

PIPED SUPPLIES FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES
NATIONAL WORKSHOP 10TH - 16TH OCTOBER
1988 SHIRE HIGHLANDS HOTEL BLANTYRE
MALAWI

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

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LILONGWE NOVEMBER 1988

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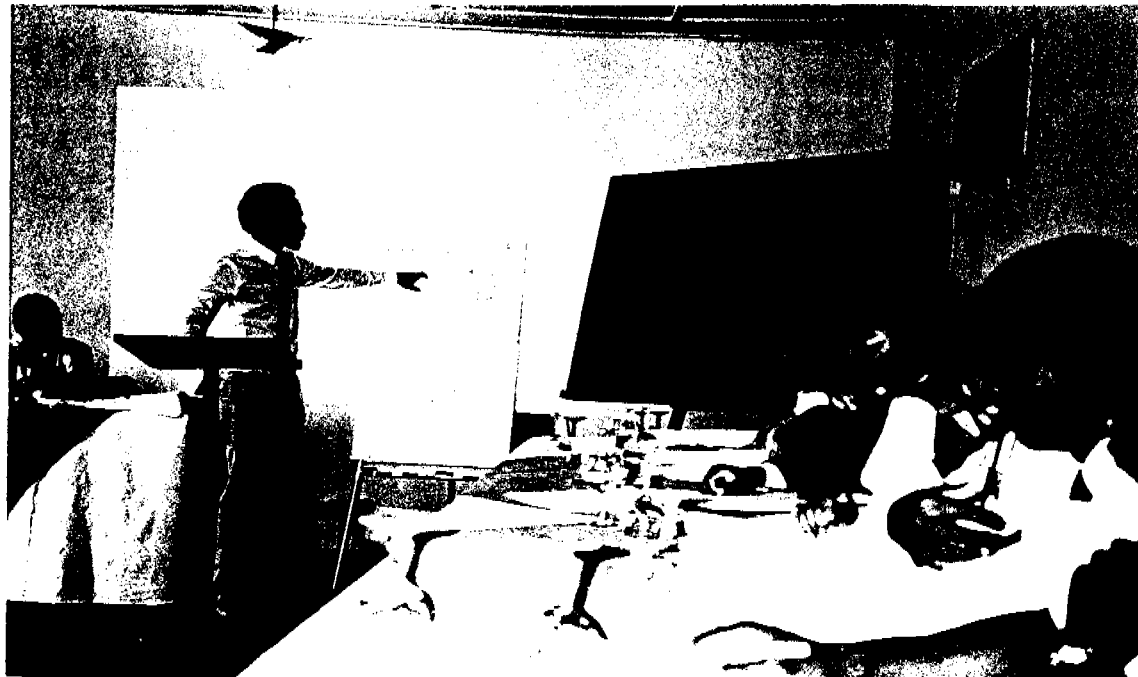


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The organisers of the Piped Supplies for Small Communities National Workshop are greatly indebted and grateful to:

- The International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC) for supporting the workshop financially and technically.
- The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Community Services for assisting in organising and conducting the workshop.
- The Zambian and Zimbabwean delegations also deserve thanks for having been able to come to attend the workshop and for useful suggestions and contributions to the workshop discussions.
- All participants for the great enthusiasm, commitment and sharing among themselves their rich and valuable knowledge and experience which, if applied in their respective organisations and countries will go a long way in enhancing efforts to improve Small Community Water Supply and Sanitation facilities.
- The administrative, Secretarial and support staff who played a crucial role which greatly contributed to the success of the workshop.

FABIANO KWAULE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Piped Supplies for Small Communities (PSSC) National Workshop was organised by the Water Department of the Ministry of Works in conjunction with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Community Services with funds provided by the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation as part of the planned PSSC project activities in the country.

The Workshop which was held at Shire Highlands Hotel in Blantyre from 10th to 16th October, 1988 was attended by participants from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Community Services, Centre for Social Research, the Polytechnic, Lilongwe Water Board, Applied Business Services, Water Department, the International Reference Centre, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The full list of participants is annexed to this report (ANNEX 11)

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The main objectives of the workshop were:

- (i) To bring together in an informal atmosphere officials from various Ministries, Institutions and Non Governmental Organisations involved in Community Water Supply and Sanitation related programmes, for an exchange of views and experience.
- (ii) To exchange views and experience and to stimulate discussions on the PSSC project subject area, the integrated approach being promoted and the component subjects, particularly Community issues.
- (iii) To use the stimulus of a field visit to Communal Water Points, Kiosks and Rural Piped Supplies to broaden discussion, particularly on practical issues.
- (iv) To present progress so far on the PSSC project and discuss forward plans.

- (v) To identify project constraints, common factors and conclusions.

Among the principal objectives of the PSSC project are to promote the sharing and application of knowledge on appropriate ways of planning, implementing and managing Piped Water Supply Systems with appropriate sanitation for small communities; to promote large scale application of the strategies and methods developed through the PSSC project; and to contribute to the International exchange of information on aspects of piped water supplies and appropriate sanitation systems in line with the concept of TCDC.

The PSSC National Workshop was among the Principal means by which the project was to achieve these objectives by pooling together personnel from collaborating Ministries, learning Institutions, Non Governmental Organisations and nationals from neighbouring countries who are carrying out or about to launch the PSSC project, it was hoped that methodologies developed under the PSSC project so far would be shared and disseminated on a broad front.

Knowledge and ideas developed through other Small Community Water Supply and Sanitation programme was also expected to be shared on a two-way exchange of information basis

2.1 OPENING SESSION

The workshop was opened by the Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Works Mr. Charles Clark, at 10.00 am on 10th October 1988, at Shire Highlands Hotel in Blantyre.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Clark urged workshop participants to come up with proposals which would convince policy makers that the concept of Public Standpost Water Supplies is both socially desirable and economically viable.

He explained that in the past decision makers gave scanty attention to the requirements of those living in the urban areas who could not afford the cost of private water connections as presently conceived.

It was therefore up to the workshop to increase awareness on the plight of the low income urban groups.

Mr. Clark also appealed to the workshop to come up with ideas aimed at reducing recurrent costs of operating treated water schemes.

He also called for proposals which would permit limited introduction of self help in construction of public standposts and ways for improving on revenue collection including tightening up on water wastage.

Mr. Clark pointed out that in Malawi since the introduction of the concept of Public Standpost Water Supplies reasonable progress had been achieved in providing an economic source of potable water to low income groups.

He expressed optimism that a structure was under development which will permit future expansion of the concept of public standpost if constraints currently being experienced were recognised and tackled.

3. TOPICS COVERED BY THE WORKSHOP

- (a) Background of the PSSC project, By F. Kwaule
- (b) Review of Piped Supplies for Small Communities in Malawi, By Dr. W. Chilowa and Mr. A. Mawaya.
- (c) Water Kiosks in Lilongwe, By Mr. M.J. Chagunda
- (d) Gravity fed Rural Piped Water Supplies in Malawi, By Mr. F.C. Ngulube
- (e) The ~ in Malawi, By Mr. B.B. Chandiyamba

- (f) Appropriate technologies in Rural Water Supply,
By Mr. Paul Saka
- (g) Community Participation as a means of solving
problems, By Mr. M.C.K. Nyimba
- (h) International PSSC, By Mr. M. Seager
- (i) The Public Standpost Water Supplies Project in
Zambia, By Mr. M. Chimuka
- (j) The Piped Supplies Water Supplies Project in
Zambia, By Mr. M. Chimuka
- (k) Piped Water Supplies in Zimbabwe (Review),
By Mr. A. Rwende
- (l) Preliminary Study Papers on:
 - (i) Operation and Maintenance, By Mr. F. Kwaule
 - (ii) Financial Management, By Mr. Vilengo Chirwa
 - (iii) Technical Issues, By Mr. F.L.S. Kumwenda
 - (iv) Hygiene Education and Sanitation,
By Mr. B.B. Chandiyamba
- (m) Review of PSSC preliminary Guidelines for:
 - (i) - Centre Water Councils
 - (ii) - Local Coordinating Teams
 - (iii) - Monitoring Assistants
 - (iv) - Plant Operators
 - (v) - Tap Committees
 - (vi) - Consumer Groups

By Mr. F. Kwaule

4. SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION OF WORKSHOP

Introduction of the Workshop was done by the following people: The PSSC Project Manager Mr. F. Kwaule; The PSSC Project Officer from Ministry of Health Mr. B.B. Chandiyamba and the PSSC Programme Officer from the IRC, Mr. M. Seager.

In his introduction, Mr. F. Kwaule outlined the principal objectives of the PSSC project which include promoting and sharing of knowledge on appropriate ways of planning, implementing and managing piped water supply systems with appropriate sanitation for small communities; to promote large scale application of strategies and methods developed through the PSSC project and to contribute to the International exchange of information on aspects of piped water supplies and appropriate sanitation systems in line with the concept of TCDC.

He pointed out that the PSSC National Workshop was one of the principal means through which the objectives were to be fulfilled.

Mr. B.B. Chandiyamba explained that water and sanitation were regarded as basic facilities in health hence improvements of water supply and sanitation as an intervention for health and also for social and economic development had been accepted universally.

Through the involvement of the Environmental Health Section of the Ministry of Health in the PSSC project it is anticipated that more and better ways of providing sanitary facilities and carrying out effective hygiene education with communities will be developed, he said.

In his introduction, Mr. M. Scager gave the background of the Multi-country PSSC project.

He explained that concern for lack of adequate information and knowledge on Public Standpost water supplies world wide led to the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation to launch the Public Standpost Water Supplies project aimed at giving support to countries which were interested in developing new knowledge on the subject in 1983.

He pointed out that initially four countries, Malawi, Zambia, Indonesia and Sri-Lanka joined the PSWS project which phased in 1987.

A second phase was then launched in January 1988 with participation of Malawi and Zambia and Zimbabwe as a prospective participant, he said.

He pointed out the new PSSC project is an information generation and demonstration project which was why the IRC felt it essential to support the National Workshop as an appropriate forum to share the information.

4.2 TECHNICAL SESSION

After the opening ceremony participants agreed that Chairmanship and rapporteurship of the workshop should be rotated among participants

Mr. L.L. Chipungu from Ministry of Health was endorsed as first chairman of the first session while Mr. D.L. Mphawa from Ministry of Community Services was endorsed as Rapporteur for the day.

The day's programme was then reviewed and participants endorsed it in its original form.

A steering Committee was then elected comprising the following members: Mr. K. Kamalata; Mr. B.B. Chandiyamba; Mr. R. Njewa; Dr. W. Chilowa; Mr. A. Rwende; Mr. F.S.L. Kumwenda and Mr. F. Kwaule.

Its terms of reference were to review daily proceedings of the workshop and plan for the following day.

4.3 PRESENTATION OF PAPERS

The first paper to be presented in the afternoon was by Mr. F. Kwaule titled Background of the PSSC Project in Malawi. This was mostly an introductory paper aimed at introducing the Piped Supplies for Small Communities subject area thereby setting the pace for presentation of different specialist papers.

The paper summerised various justifications for putting emphasis on Small Communities water supplies and sanitation among which are underplivillage and vulnurability to disease by the target groups.

The paper also outlined the background of the Piped Supplies for Small Communities in Malawi, including objectives of the project and expected output.

Lastly the paper discussed key component subject areas which are given prominence in project implementation.

The paper was discussed after presentation. The discussion mainly centred on clarifications on concepts.

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PSSC REVIEW

The second paper presented was a summary of a Review of Piped Supplies for Small Communities in Malawi presented by Dr. W. Chilowa and Mr. A. Mawaya both from the University of Malawi who carried out the special review on behalf of Ministry of Works.

→ The review was a preliminary investigation into the historical development of Piped Supplies for Small Communities in Malawi.

The idea was to identify key issues which future demonstration projects could address and assess the likely future of piped supplies for Small Communities in Malawi.

The paper initially discussed the historical development of efforts to provide safe water supplies to Small Communities through such means as public standpipes, yard taps, kiosks rural standpipes, communal water points/public standposts.

It argued that the idea of planned piped water supplies to rural communities and urban fringe communities was a recent one with the rural supplies dating back to 1968 and the fringe urban supplies dating back to 1981.

The paper concluded by pointing out that the PSSC approach offers good prospects for the future of piped supplies for Small Communities in Malawi.

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TUESDAY 11TH OCTOBER

(i) KIOSKS IN LILONGWE

The day started with a paper presentation by Mr. M.J. Chagunda. The paper was titled: "Water Kiosks in Traditional Housing Areas in Lilongwe".

The paper looked at the subject from four angles: administrative, maintenance, operation and policy issues.

(a) ADMINISTRATION

It was noted that Lilongwe water Board serve about 60,000 people using 112 kiosks. There are 226 kiosk attendants, who sell the water, collect cash and are responsible for the upkeep of the kiosks. It was pointed out that the water is more or less sold at a subsidised rate. The present charge is twenty-two litres at one tambala.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF KIOSKS

The Board is responsible for all maintenance work. Preventive maintenance is usually done to stop ^{leak}likages; replace broken taps, stolen iron sheets on the attendants' shelters, broken slabs, and damaged gate valves.

(c) OPERATIONS

The cost of operating kiosks has proved to be quite high. The high costs at operational level is mostly a result of water wastage and wages for the attendants.

Kiosks start operating at six o'clock in the morning and close at six in the evening.

The Board sees to it that clean water is provided right from the source to the taps. The water is chemically treated at the source. Attendants are responsible for keeping the kiosk and its surroundings clean. The measuring buckets are checked and cleaned by the attendants. The kiosk attendants are themselves supervised by Kiosks Inspectors.

(d) THE BOARD'S FUTURE POLICY

The wish of the board is to see more and more people having private connections. But this is hampered by high cost of private connections. The Board on its own can not help people have private connection because of such costs.

Efforts to improve the situation is being taken and the following are the alternatives which the Board wants to try.

- provide loans to individuals on a test basis; to help them have private connections.
- set up a revolving fund for loans for new connections in traditional housing areas.
- Subsidising the cost of new water connections in certain areas.
- requirement of any development of a traditional housing area to include direct connections to standpipes on each plot; to be financed out of ground rents.

(ii) PLENARY DISCUSSIONS ON THE PAPER

Several issues were raised. The first was the question of how the cost of the water used to clean the kiosk bucket is accounted for. It was observed here that the cost of such water is negligible and can not be said to contribute to the high cost significantly.

... ..

The second issue that was raised concerned the consideration for the Board and Water Department to work together in devising a system of supplying water to Traditional Housing Areas. The workshop was informed that no discussions had been held on the issue.

It was also sadly noted that the Board at present provides kiosks in the planned Traditional Housing areas only and not in the unplanned areas; as the laying down of water pipes would have to be part of any planned activities in any area.

The possibility of private connections to serve people in the communities concerned who would resell the water to interested individuals was proposed.

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(iii) GRAVITY FED RURAL PIPED WATER SUPPLY IN MALAWI

The second paper of the day was presented by Mr. F.C. Ngulube: "Titled GRAVITY-FED RURAL PIPED WATER SUPPLY IN MALAWI".

The paper pointed out that about 25% of rural people are served by the gravity fed schemes. The project started in Zomba-Chingale- on a pilot basis in 1965. The pilot scheme was completed in 1969. The project was later extended to Mulanje, Chambe, Migowi and Chilinga; then to Rumphu.

→ He explained that the project was very much based on community participation. He said that people first see the need for the project and then they make a request through DDC who route it to Water Department. Water Department then carries out a feasibility study for the project before approval. The approved project is announced to the community while DDC members are also present.

It is at such a meeting where community responsibilities are spelt out, committees elected and briefed on their expected roles. At construction stage four main committees are formed: Main committee, section committees, Branch line committees and village committees.

When the project enters into operation and maintenance stage; the main committee retains its role, while the other three are replaced by other subcommittees: the tap committee, and repair committee.

The commissioning exercise is done at a meeting; where councillors, DDC members and local party and traditional leaders are present.

Materials for maintenance are supplies by government. Communities only do the repair work.

The catchments of all the gravity water schemes are protected areas. This considerably reduces the chances of pollution. Physical screening of the water is done mostly to remove particles from the water. Biological treatment was said to be done only in those areas where the sources are not entirely uninhabited. The workshop was informed that the quality of the water is monitored. Samples are collected and tested every four months by the Central Water Laboratory.

DISCUSSIONS:

The workshop was told that Water Department was now considering the possibility of allowing for private connections; and to involve Ministry of Community Services in remotivating people to strengthen community participation

Health Assistants will be making regular contacts with village health committees, to help communities to analyse their local conditions and look into specific problems.

(IV) HESP IN MALAWI

→ The third paper was presented by Mr. B.B. Chandiyambe on Hygiene Education and Sanitation Promotion (HESP) project.

HESP as a rural piped water supply project component came in a little later. The main aim of the HESP component was to promote good hygiene habits, prevention of diseases.

The paper first outlined the structure through which HESP is implemented after which, an account was given on the strategy for HESP implementation. The workshop was informed that the programme is based on the principle of community participation. Village Health Assistants make contacts with communities where the first task is to inform them of the programme. If people accept it, local organisation structures (like committees) are formed. Baseline data collection is then done with members from the community.

The paper also outlined HESP activities. The main activities being; Health Education and Sanitation education to Communities; development of popular use of pitlatrines. The emphasis on this is on well ventilated low cost pitlatrines.

→ It was noted that the main constraints for the programme is shortage of personnel in some areas at any one period; transport - motor bikes lack spares and general inadequacy of funds.

(V) APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The last paper of the day was presented by Mr Paul Saka on appropriate technology in Water treatment.

In his paper Mr. Saka explained the need for developing countries to develop low cost and appropriate technologies. He pointed out that in Water Supply there was need to develop new technologies for treating raw water in order to lower the production cost and make it affordable for Small Communities.

He pointed out that research is currently being carried out to find out whether natural coagulants could be used in water treatment.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 13, 1988

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Presenting a paper titled "Community Participation as a means of solving problems in the PSSC Project", Mr. M.C.K. Nyimba outlined some of the identified problems which are known to have affected implementation of earlier public standpost water supplies project.

The problems which were illustrated in a "Problems Hierarchy" included lack of adequate analysis of project components, rigid disbursement of project funds, lack of practical inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination including lack of adequate basic data and information on the project.

The paper however argued that as a result of reviews during a number of workshops some intervention measures had already been applied but that they were still inadequate.

The paper concluded that there was urgent need to eliminate the core problem and that efforts should be made to tackle the hierarchy at all levels

*Thus: problems not with the comm. but with bureaucracy
Kwame: paper too theoretical*

INTERNATIONAL PSSC PROGRAMME

In his brief presentation on International PSSC Mr. Seager told the workshop that during the Public Standpost Water Supplies phase, four countries, Malawi, Zambia, Sri-lanka and Indonesia had taken part.

He pointed out that what was interesting was that each country tackled problems affecting public standpost in accordance with existing social, political, cultural and economic conditions.

This point was illustrated in a slide show depicting public standposts in the four countries.

Elaborating on the nature of the Piped Supplies for Small Communities project Mr. Seager emphasised that the project aimed at:

- Information generation and transfer.
- Focus was on Piped Supplies for Small Communities
- It was multi-country in that Malawi and Zambia and later Zimbabwe are participating
- It builds on the earlier PSWS project experience
- It stresses on Intergrated approach and therefore multi-ministry.
- It is Community based at all stages.

Clarifying the relationship with other projects Mr. Seager stressed that both the PSWS and PSSC projects were aimed at generating information and making inputs into other projects such as those implemented by Non Governmental Organisations, Water Boards, Rural Piped Water Supply and the Communal Water Point programme.

THE PIPED WATER SUPPLIES PROJECT IN ZAMBIA

Presenting a paper on the Public Standpost Water Supplies phase in Zambia (1983-1987), Mr. M. Chimuka explained that the demonstration project was similar to the one Malawi had implemented.

He pointed out that emphasis was also put on involvement of communities at all stages of project implementation.

When the PSWS project phased out in 1987, the new PSSC project was launched with effect from January 1988, he told the workshop.

Although the organisational structure and objectives of the new PSSC project, are almost similar to those of the Malawi PSSC project, there is a slight difference in method of implementation, Mr. Chimuka told the workshop.

Among the constraints experienced in implementing the PSSC project are lack of engineering support, lack of initial support from District Councils and the fact that project staff were working on a part-time basis led to inadequate focus on project activities.

Mr. Chimuka also cited shortage of construction materials, high illiteracy rates in some communities and lack of support from some project participating institutions as having contributed to poor progress in project activities.

PIPED WATER SUPPLIES IN ZIMBABWE

Mr. Andrew Rwende presented a review paper on "Piped Water Supplies in Zimbabwe".

In his introduction Mr. Rwende explained that the paper was a result of preliminary investigation into the policies and practices pertaining to piped water supplies in Zimbabwe.

Among other issues the paper discussed the historical perspective, water development, pre-independence water supply policies and the National Master Water Plan.

Mr. Rwende explained that the review recommends that a Piped Water Supply Project which would incorporate a mix of service levels from Communal Standpipes to inhouse connections should be implemented.

He pointed out that three potential areas for implementation of the demonstration project had already been identified in areas where groundwater sources were unavailable.

Mr. Rwende told the workshop that project implementing institutions had already been identified and a preliminary procedure for implementing the project has been worked out.

He pointed out that three options exist for implementation of such a scheme, as a Rural Village Water Supply project, a District Council Scheme or Commercial Farm Scheme.

APPLIED BUSINESS SYSTEMS CONSULTANCY

A participant from Applied Business Systems (ABS) consulting firm, Mr. R. Singini briefed the workshop participants on the variety of services offered by the consulting firm in the field of Monitoring and Evaluation of Community Water Supply and Sanitation projects.

Mr. Singini explained that ABS was one of a few multidisciplinary consultancy firms in Africa.

He told the workshop that the firm has been involved in monitoring and evaluation of a rural ground Water Supply project in Karonga.

PRELIMINARY STUDY PAPERS

Four preliminary study papers were presented at the workshop.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. F. Kwaule presented the first study paper on Operation and Maintenance of Public Standposts.

The paper discussed the general organisation for operation and maintenance and concluded that the local organisational structure in the p PSSC demonstration centres was quite appropriate for operation and maintenance.

Among other issues the study looked at the efficiency of the local organisations such as Tap Committees and concluded that urgent training was needed to make them more effective in operation and maintenance activities

Management of community inputs was also investigated and it was concluded that there was need to motivate the communities and their leaders in order to improve community participation.

On maintenance the study concluded that there was generally lack of information on the extent of community responsibilities in maintenance of the public standposts.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Mr. Vilengo Chirwa presented a paper on Financial Management.

The paper discussed the system of community based financial management and some of the constraints which hamper effective management of finances by the community through their involvement in collecting, recording, keeping and remitting money to government cashiers.

→ The paper concluded that community based financial management has in effect been successful in the Communal Water Points more especially the PSSC supported centres.

→ The study among other things recommended that the PSSC project approach should be adopted in the rest of the communal Water Point centres in order to improve community financial management.

TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS

The third special study paper titled Technical Improvements was presented by Mr. F.S.L. Kumwenda.

The objectives of the study, Mr. Kumwenda explained, were to find out whether there was still room for further technical improvement in the Communal Water Point design and structures to make them more convenient to users and also more cost effective.

→ The paper concluded that there was need to consult beneficiaries on technical issues at all stages of project implementation in order to ensure that facilities when completed are convenient to the users.

→ A number of recommendations were made to improve the communal Water Point design and structure including further detailed studies to find out whether locally available materials could be used and also other ways of reducing costs of constructing the Communal Water Point structure.

HYGIENE EDUCATION AND SANITATION

A paper on Hygiene Education and Sanitation titled Relevance of Hygiene education and Sanitation promotion in Piped Supplies for Small Communities project: A study carried out in Salima, Dowa, Mponela and Kasungu was presented by MR. B.B. Chandiyamba.

Mr. Chandiyamba told the workshop that the aim of the study was to ascertain whether or not it was essential to complement the PSSC project with a component of hygiene education and sanitation promotion activities.

The principal objectives of the study were to learn from communities and extension workers within the PSSC project areas about their knowledge of the significance, spread, prevention and control of sanitation/water related diseases; to determine the incidence of diarrhoea and prevalence of other sanitation/water related diseases.

The study also sought to determine coverage of latrine and other sanitary facilities and also determine training needs of both the communities and extension workers.

Among the study findings were that 84 percent of the households had pit latrines while only 55 per cent had refuse pits and 38 per cent had dish racks.

The study also looked at the following aspects: knowledge of communities as to when they wash hands; knowledge of water related diseases and water use practices.

In conclusion Mr. Chandiyamba pointed out that despite the fact that the study was not very scientific, it made it possible to see roughly what the current situation was in the project areas.

The findings had revealed that there were a lot of missing links in the PSSC project centres which required the attention of Hygiene Education and Sanitation.

FRIDAY 14TH OCTOBER

5. HIGHLIGHTS FROM PLENARY DISCUSSIONS

(i) Steering Committee

Reported that the time allocation for presentations of study papers was too little. This led presenters to rush through their papers.

(ii) Reports on Group Discussions

After an hour of discussions on study findings in groups each of the four groups presented a report of their discussions.

The groups looked at four subject areas. These were, Hygiene Education, Technical Improvements to C.W.P. Structures, Operation and Maintenance and Finances of CWPs; and Community participation. Each of these subject areas (s) was given to one group for discussion.

(iii) Report on Hygiene Education

A number of proposals were made by the group based on the findings of the study. These include:-

(a) Pitlatrines:

The Health Education given to the community should be intensified to cover the remaining 16% of the population/households without pitlatrines.

It was also proposed that maintenance to the existing of latrines be done and use of san plat be recommended/encouraged.

(b) Refuse Pits

It was recommended that more Education should be given on their construction in order to increase their use.

(c) Use of Latrine by Children

→ The variance of age at which children are introduced to the use of latrines need the group to recommend further studies to be done on the proper age when children should be introduced to the use of latrines.

(d) Usage of Pitlatrines

The group found out that pitlatrines are used for various reasons such as to prevent disease, for privacy and decency as well as to comply with regulations, etc.

→ As a result, it was recommended that more Health Education on disease prevention by the use of latrines as well as on diseases associated with proper sanitation be done in the project area.

(e) Washing hands

The group found that the practice of washing hands after using the latrine was not a priority. Consequently, it proposed personal hygiene education with emphasis on washing hands to be intensified.

(f) Symptoms and Sign of Diseases

→ Since both the Community and field health assistants are not well conversant with the signs and symptoms of some diseases say diarrhrea, it was recommended that health Education be given to field health personnel on the signs and symptoms of such diseases.

(g) Use of Water

It was proposed that:

-
- (i) consumers should be encouraged to use adequate amounts of water
 - (ii) Health education is needed on the use of safe water sources.

(h) Training

→ Some training at different levels was identified as one of the requirements if health education is to have an impact on the target groups. It was thus proposed that training should be offered to the following:

- (i) Trainers of the community e.g. Health, Community Development and Water Assistants.
- (ii) Village Health and Tap Committees.

Further proposals were made by the group on various issues including that:

- a. Health Education should start at the D.D.C. level in order to motivate local leaders to accept water points as theirs. *women!*
- b. Collaboration and coordination at all levels be strengthened.
- c. Each family should have its own pit latrine.
- d. Interministerial meetings be planned together.
- e. Village Health Committee be formed where they are not existing at the moment. *women!*
- f. All Communal Water Points should have washing slabs *women*

IV TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS

The group focused in the economic, health, convenience and ease of maintenance point of views.

a. Design of Water Points

Communal Water Points should be designed in such away that they should be economical, convenient and promote health among the community.

bead?
→ - The number of taps should be reduced to two only

b. Alternative Material for Foundations

It was proposed that bricks should be used. But the group further recommend studies to be done for certain areas where the use of bricks may not be feasible.

c. Meters

Surface lockable meters should be used as this was found to be more economical than the use of manhole covers currently practiced.

(d) User education consumers should be properly oriented on all CWP activities.

(e) Silt Traps

These should be provided just before the soakaway to prevent silt from blocking the poles in the soakway. This would in turn reduce frequency of maintenance of the soak way.

(f) Planning

When planning water points demonstration pitlatrines near the water point should be part of the programme. This is required on health point of view.

(V) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The group looked at two study papers - one on operation and maintenance, and the second one on community based financial management.

(VI) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The main issue the group looked at was how to induce the community to be actively involved in operation and maintenance of their water points.

(a) Tap Committees

Since these are not very much aware of their responsibilities, it was recommended that their training should include their duties at their water points.

-- It was also recommended that tap committees should be motivated through regular discussions with them on the benefits of water as well as the hazards of using contaminated sources of water.

- During training of the tap committees, per diem should be given to the participants as a motivation.

(b) Consumers

- Regular information dissemination through public meeting be done.
- Involve the party machinery in mobilising the community for meetings and encouraging them to participate. However, the group warned that force should not be used.
- It was also proposed that churches could be used to mobilise the communities in certain areas.

(VII) FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

(a) User contributions

Since tap committees seem not to be fully aware under what circumstances household contributions could be changed, the group proposed dissemination of information to the tap committees to be regularly done on the type of situations that would necessitate changes in monthly contributions.

(b) Grace Periods to CWP with Credit Balances

The group recommended the following:

- (i) To remove grace periods in water points where the use of water is restricted. Their credit balances should instead be used to offset their maintenance costs.
- (ii) To encourage grace periods as an incentive for prompt contributions where no restrictions on the use of water is practiced.

(c) Areas without Government Cashiers

Since the Post Office has been contacted to receive money from tap committees on behalf of Water Department, it was recommended that a follow up be done as soon as possible to alleviate the problems the community is facing in these areas.

(d) Seasonal Income:

In appreciation of the seasonal variation of income among the community, the group proposed that users should be encouraged to pay a little bit more when their income is on the high side of the pendulum.

(e) Alternative Sources of Income:

The group looked at this as one way of off-setting seasonal variation of income among consumers. Consequently it proposed that the community should be encouraged to own gardens around their water points and/or any other income generating activities.

(VIII) COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The group noted that community participation has not been very satisfactory. The group attributed this to ill-informed communities lack of initial involvement at the beginning of the project; and that the Water Department did not plan with the communities.

The following were recommended for the PSSC project:

- (a) the formation of interministerial committees at National and local levels
- (b) Orienting the committees in the project activities through meetings and discussions with them.
- (c) The committees should discuss the project with the community at meetings.

(d) Leaders should be trained before the implementation of the PSSC project.

(e) Planning

Various relevant institutions should plan together with the community on the following aspects.

- (i) Project resources such as materials, labour, equipment, and finance.
- (ii) Time schedule of project implementation
- (iii) Financial contributions by the community
- (iv) Strategies to be used in the project
- (v) Programme of the activities.

(f) Implementation

The communities should be physically involved at this stage. This will create a sense of ownership to the people.

(g) Operations and Maintenance

→ Training in various operation and maintenance activities should be done to the community, particularly the committees. This should be a continuous process throughout the life of the project.

- It was further suggested that community participation in operation and maintenance be strengthened through exchange visits by the leaders of water points to projects with strong community involvement.

6. HIGHLIGHTS FROM FIELD TRIP

On the third day of the workshop Wednesday, October 12, participants left Blantyre for Zomba, Machinga and Mangochi on a field visit to see Kiosks, rural piped Water Supply standpipes and Communal Water Points.

A guideline was given to participants to assist them in looking at practical issues discussed during the workshop.

The group proceeded to Lifani Rural Piped Water Project in Zomba where they saw a standpipe and discussed with main project and Tap Committee members including a number of beneficiaries. A number of questions were asked by participants.

→ *but* Participants for example asked why in the Main Committee of the project women were not represented while in the tap committee most of members were women. It was reported that the main committee was formed to carry out the implementation of the project from the construction of intake, tanks and digging of main treaches. Therefore in such a committee, women were not involved in management. The reason why tap committee has more women, is because they are the ones using the water and it is easy for them to report any problems which may experienced.

→ Participants observed that the soak pit was not fully filled with stones and smeared with ordinary soil which during the rainy season, would create a swamp on the pit. This point was noted and that action was going to be taken. Above all, participants were satisfied with what the Chairman of the Main Committee explained.

The group next stopped at Liwonde Water Supply where they saw the Intake, treatment works and pumping chamber, before proceeding to see Communal Water Point No. 9.

At the Communal Water Point the group was met by the Tap Committee and a number of consumers. It was explained that more people who had gathered earlier in the morning had left because the workshop group had delayed.

Participants were able to ask questions on Community organisation for management of the Water Point, collection of water rates community participation and many other issues.

In addition participants were able to discuss critically short comings on the organisation for management, cost recovery using community participation including the design and structure of the communal Water Point.

The group proceeded to Mangochi to see Kiosks and more Communal Water Points but due to unforeseen circumstances the programme was cancelled upon reaching Mangochi.

7. REVIEW OF PSSC PRELIMINARY GUIDELINES

Workshop participants critically reviewed all the six sets of guidelines and came up with the following suggestions:

(i) PLANT OPERATORS

- (a) The group proposed to change the heading to read "General Guidelines"
- (b) Plant Operators should not only be technical operators but also technical advisors to the community.
- (c) There must be a clear linkage between Local Coordinating Team, Plant Operators and Monitoring Assistant such linkage should be spelt out in the guidelines for each of these groups.

→ (d) Plant Operators should be trained in community development skills.

(ii) LOCAL COORDINATING TEAMS

? The group found the guidelines satisfactory and only advised that links between the groups should be outlined.

(iii) Consumers Groups

? (a) The group proposed an additional obligation to read, "Government/Institutions should train consumers on how to look after their CWPs".

- "Consumer groups must be willing to be trained for various activities".

(b) Rephrase paragraph 1, page 2 to read as a responsibility.

(b) Page 3, responsibility 5, line 4, the phrase "this practice should be discouraged" should be removed.

(IV) The Centre Water Council

The Group found the responsibilities adequate. Hence no changes were proposed.

(V) Tap Committees

(a) Compositions:

- There must be 10 members of which 4 be committee members.

? - 60% of the members should be men and 40% women.

- The government representative at the time the committee is elected (item 2) should not be indicated by little but by Ministry or Department.
- Item 4 P1, no need to mention poor or rich, representatives what ever the status.
- Item 5, P1, should read "be able to read and write" and not stating standard 6.

(b) Elections

- Voting should be done by queueing only and not raising hands.

- (c) The group further recommended that tap committees should liaise with the Village Health Committees in their activities.

(VI) MONITORING ASSISTANTS

The group recommended the following:

- They should be trained in community development
- In motivating the community, the benefits of using safe water and the likely disadvantages of not using it should be outlined and stressed.
- The role of monitoring assistants in the coordinating team should be clearly defined

88. WORKSHOP EVALUATION AND CLOSING CEREMONEY

Participants were given a one page questionnaire cform (end of workshop review) to complete with the view of obtaining opinions on: the appropriateness of the objectives of the workshop; the design, organisation, management and conduct of the workshop and possibilities of follow up:

During the informal closing ceremony four speeches were made on behalf of foreign participants, local participants, the Water Department/Malawi Government and the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC).

- (a) Speaking on behalf of the foreign participants, a Zambian delegate Mr. Ken Kamalata thanked the Malawi Government for inviting them to the National Workshop.
- He pointed out that the foreign participants had learned a lot from the workshop and hoped that the experience gained will be applied in their respective countries and will further strengthen their understanding of the PSSC project activities in their countries.
 - He finally mentioned that they will have a similar workshop in Zambia some time in December 1988, and expects some Malawians to attend it.
- (b) Speaking on behalf of local participant, Mr. L.L. Chipungu of Ministry of Health thanked the organizers for bringing together people from different walks of life.
- He also thanked the IRC for supporting financially and morally the organisation of the workshop.
 - He further extended sincere thanks to foreign participants for accepting the invitation extended to them by the Malawi Government.
 - It was emphasised in his speech that what has been discussed should be implemented.

(c) On behalf of IRC, the Programme Officer - Mr. Seager, thanked the Malawi Government and participants for making the workshop a success. He emphasised that the workshop although financially supported by IRC was the responsibility of the Malawi Government.

- Commenting on the proceedings he stated that it had been a successful multi-sectoral get together with a good balance of National and regional level staff. He emphasised that such workshops are information generators and as such information shared should be adequately used in the field.

(d) On behalf of the Malawi Government, a representative of Water Department Mr. F.S.L. Kumwenda extended sincere thanks to various Ministries, IRC Zimbabwe, and Zambia, for allowing their personnel to attend the workshop. He also thanked all participants for their interest in the activities of the workshop.

- Mr. Kumwenda pointed out that the objective of the workshop which was information sharing had been achieved. He further stated that the real test should be in the field and advised that such information should be used effectively to achieve the goals of the workshop.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

SANITATION

The workshop noted with interest that coverage of sanitation, (pit latrines) in the PSSC demonstration centres was 84%. It therefore recommended that health education should be intensified in order to achieve 100% coverage of pit latrines.

and use!

→ In addition a study of the existing pit latrines should be carried out in order to find out whether the latrines are in good condition and suggest ways of improving those latrines which will be found to be in poor condition.

(ii) Community Participation in Construction of Water Points

→ After noting with concern poor community perception of existing public standposts, the workshop recommended that future water points should be constructed with some element of community participation both to increase sense of ownership and lower investment costs to some extent.

(iii) Cost Recovery

Realising that cost recovery is quite important and noting that although there has been successes in community based financial management, weaknesses were also observed, the workshop recommended that community financial management should be strengthened through special training courses organised for Tap Committee leaders and information campaigns to increase awareness by communities on the need to monitor finances in the water points.

(IV) Cross Transfer and use of Information

The workshop also noted that some of the approaches developed and successfully tried in the Gravity Fed rural Piped Water Supplies Programme and the Hygiene Education and Sanitation Programme could be adopted to improve certain aspects within the Piped Supplies for Small Communities project.

It recommended that efforts should be made to find appropriate ways of Cross Transfer and free flow of information and ideas among the two projects.

The workshop also noted that some of the constraints experienced within the Kiosk system could be overcome if the approaches used in the public standposts were adopted. Such approaches include community involvement in the management of the Kiosks including cost recovery.

The workshop therefore recommended that authorities responsible for operating Kiosks should commission a study on the feasibility of community based operation and maintenance similar to that practiced in public standposts.

It was recommended that the Water Boards should open up discussions with the Water Department to find out how best the system could be devised.

V. SPECIAL SUPPORT OF COMMUNAL WATER POINTS

The workshop also recommended that the Water authority should find means of increasing the coverage of special support such as the one in PSSC Centres to all Communal Water Point Centres in the country.

Funds should be secured which would be used for engaging and training Monitoring Assistants for each Communal Water Point Centre. The money should also be used for initiating sectoral collaboration activities.

VI COMMUNITY BASED MAINTENANCE

Noting the problems of maintenance experienced in the Piped Supplies for Small Communities project Centres the workshop recommended a special study to be carried out to find out how community based maintenance system in the Gravity Piped Rural Water Supply could be introduced in the Communal Water Points.

The workshop however observed that the water authority should be prepared to establish a revolving fund to maintain a pool of spareparts in order to ensure the success of community based maintenance as applied in the rural sub-sector.

(VII) STUDY OF HESP APPROACHES

Realising that the HESP has achieved commendable successes as a complement of the rural piped water supplies programme, the workshop recommended that the PSSC project should make special efforts to adopt some of the approaches in order to ensure that its hygiene education and sanitation programme make an impact.

A special orientation tour should be organised for PSSC project staff to areas where the HESP has had some impact in order to enable them study factors which has made HESP to succeed.

(VIII) Noting that Tap Committees are important Community level organisations for the success of Water Point management, operation and maintenance, the workshop recommended that training of the Tap Committee leaders which started in some PSSC Centres should be completed in all the centres.

The Workshop further recommended that training should be made an ongoing process. After the initial training, specialised courses should be organised for the leaders in order to enable them discharge their challenging duties effectively.

(IX) FOLLOW-UP ACTION

Participants were of a view that another PSSC National Workshop should be organised in 1990 towards the end of the project period.

Among other things such a workshop would review and summarise the findings of the PSSC project and recommend follow up activities.

ANNEX (I)

PIPED SUPPLIES FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES

NATIONAL WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

MONDAY	OCTOBER 10 - 1988
TIME	ACTIVITY
8 - 10.00	Registration of Participants
10.00 - 11.30	Opening Ceremony
11.30 - 12.30	Introduction of Workshop F. Kwaule B. Chandiyamba M. Seager
12.30 - 1.30	L U N C H B R E A K
1.30 - 2.00	PSSC Introductory Paper F. Kwaule
2.00 - 3.00	Discussion
3.00 - 3.15	T E A B R E A K
3.15 - 4.15	Review of Piped Supplies for Small Communities in Malawi Dr. W. Chilowa Mr. A. Mawaya
4.15 - 5.00	Discussion

TUESDAY	OCTOBER 11 - 1988
TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00 - 8.40	Water Kiosks in Lilongwe Mr. Chagunda
8.40 - 9.15	Discussions
9.15 - 10.00	Rural Piped Water Supplies In Malawi Mr. F.C. Ngulube
10.00 - 10.15	T E A B R E A K
10.15 - 11.00	Discussion
11.00 - 11.30	The HESP in Malawi Mr B.B. Chandiyamba
11.30 - 12.30	Discussion
12.30 - 1.30	L U N C H B R E A K
1.30 - 3.00	Appropriate Technology in Rural Water Supply Mr. P. Saka
3.00 - 3.10	T E A B R E A K
3.15 - 5.00	Discussions

WEDNESDAY	OCTOBER 12 - 1988
TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00 am	Participants leave for Zomba, Liwonde, Machinga and Mangochi to see Communal Water Points, Rural Gravity Piped Water Supply and Kiosks

THURSDAY	OCTOBER 13 - 1988
TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00 - 9.00	Discussion on Field Visit
9.00 - 10.00	Community Participation as means of Solving Problems PSSC Project Mr. M.C.K. Nyimba
10.00 - 10.15	T E A B R E A K
10.15 - 10.45	Discussion
10.45 - 11.00	INTERNATIONAL PSSC, MR. M. SEAGER
11.00 - 12.00	Sanitation Paper Mr. L.L. Chipungu
12.30 - 1.30	L U N C H B R E A K
1.30 - 2.00	Presentations from Zambia/ Zimbabwe
2.00 - 2.15	Brief Talk by ABS Consulting Mr. Singini
2.15 - 3.00	Preliminary Study Papers on: - Operation and Maintenance - Financial Management
3.00 - 3.15	T E A B R E A K
3.15 - 4.00	- Technical Issues - Hygiene Education
4.00 - 5.00	Group Discussion on Study Findings

FRIDAY	OCTOBER 14 - 1988
TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00 - 9.00	Group discussion on Study Findings Continued
9.00 - 10.00	Presentation of Group Reports
10.00 - 10.15	T E A B R E A K
10.15 - 11.15	Review of PSSC Preliminary Guidelines
11.15 - 12.30	Presentation of Group Reports on Guidelines
12.30 - 1.30	L U N C H B R E A K
1.30 - 2.00	Workshop Evaluation
2.00 - 3.00	C L O S I N G C E R E M O N Y

DAY - DATE	CHAIRMAN	RAPPOTEUR
MONDAY 10-10-88	MR. L.L. CHIPUNGU	MR. D.L. MPHAWA
TUESDAY 11-10-88	MR. B.B. CHANDIYAMBA	MR. M.C.K. NYIMBA
WEDNESDAY 12-10-88	MR. F.S.L. KUMWENDA	
THURSDAY 13-10-88	MR. A. MAWAYA	MR. D.L. MPHAWA
FRIDAY 14-10-88	MR. SAKA	MR. V. CHIRWA

ANNEX (II)

PIPED SUPPLIES FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES NATIONAL WORKSHOP,
10 - 15th OCTOBER, 1988

- 1.
1. MR. F.S.L. KUMWENDA (WATER SUPERINTENDENT)
WATER DEPARTMENT, P/BAG 390,
LILONGWE 3.
2. MR. LAURENCE L. CHIPUNGU (DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER)
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, P.O. BOX 30377,
LILONGWE 3.
3. MR. R.J. NJEMA (REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER(N),
P.O. BOX 60,
MZUZU
4. MR. S.P. BUTAO, (REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER(S),
P.O. BOX 5093,
LIMBE
5. DR. WYCLIFF R. CHILOMA, (ASSISTANT DIRECTOR),
CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH,
P.O. BOX 278,
ZOMBA
6. ANTHONY MAWYA (LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)
CHANCELLOR COLLEGE,
P.O. BOX 280,
ZOMBA
7. RICHARD F. SINGINI, PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT ABS CONSULTING,
P.O. BOX 1149,
BLANTYRE
8. FRANKIN C. NGULUBE,
WATER DEPARTMENT,
P/BAG 390,
LILONGWE 3.
9. JACKSON D.T. MOYO, KASUNGU WATER SUPPLY,
P.O. BOX 123,
KASUNGU
10. D.L. MPHALL, REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER,
P.O. BOX 136,
LILONGWE
11. MR. M.K. CHIMUKA (PROJECT MANAGER (PSSC),
ZAMBIA
12. WINNIFRED C. PANJE, WATER DEPARTMENT,
P.O. BOX 21,
NGALU
13. STANLEY D. LIPANDE, WATER DEPARTMENT,
P/BAG 2,
MZUZU

14. KENNY L. KAMILLATI, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT,
P.O. BOX 31958, LUSAKA,
ZAMBIA
15. ANDREW G. RUWENDE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
P.O. BOX 323, MUTARE,
ZIMBABWE
16. MICHELL SINGER PROGRAMME OFFICER, IRC, (INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE)
FOR CWSS), P.O. BOX 93190,
DEN HAAG,
NETHERLANDS
17. MR. ALLEN LUPIYA, WATER DEPARTMENT,
P/BAG 390,
LILONGWE 3.
18. M.J. CHAGUNDA, WATER BOARD,
P.O. BOX 96,
LILONGWE
19. KOMANI B. NYLSULU,
P/BAG 72,
ZOMBA
20. C.K.M. NYIMBA, COMMUNITY SERVICES,
P/BAG 330,
LILONGWE 3.
21. MR. B.B. CHANDIYAMBAL, MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
P.O. BOX 30377,
LILONGWE 3.
22. MR. R.J.V. CHEIRWA, SENIOR ECONOMIST,
WATER DEPARTMENT,
P/BAG 390,
LILONGWE 3.
23. MARY PHIRI (MISS),
WATER DEPARTMENT,
P/BAG 390,
LILONGWE 3.
24. MRS. F.M. MFOVA,
WATER DEPARTMENT,
P/BAG 390,
LILONGWE 3.
25. MR. TSOKONOMBWE,
WATER DEPARTMENT,
P/BAG 390,
LILONGWE 3.

ANNEX (III)

SPEECH FOR THE OPENING OF THE PSSC NATIONAL WORKSHOP SEMINAR

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to be with you this morning at the beginning of your deliberations. At the outset let me welcome our guests from Zambia and Zimbabwe who I'm sure will feel at home very quickly. May I also take this opportunity to welcome Mr. Seager who is always at home here and through him thank the International Reference Centre for making the workshop possible.

I note from the syllabus that during the course of your discussions many aspects of the provision of water to Small Communities will be discussed. Malawi has in my opinion a fine record in this field but our exchange of ideas that will permit us to improve our performance is always beneficial. I believe that your input over the next week into the subject of Communal Water Points could be of considerable importance and have direct bearing on the quality of life particularly for many people living in straitened circumstances in the urban and semi urban areas. Regrettably it is frequently the case that many of the projects that have the most direct bearing on the lives and health of people are those projects which are considered the most unromantic and consequently receive the least attention. The Ministry of Works which I have the pleasure to serve as Principal Secretary has a wide ranging brief covering Roads, Buildings, Plant and Vehicles as well as Water. We are proud of our achievements in these fields and I can take you on trips around Malawi to show you the vast steps we have taken in creating first class highways, buildings, excellent bridges and buildings of architectural merit. These are the highly visible signs of progress we have made in Malawi in the 25 years since independence. But I do not think I am being unfair to those branches of my Ministry if at this point I try to put over the message that many of our greatest achievements are hidden, not readily visible and certainly do not fire the public imagination in

the same way as bridges and buildings do. Within these projects is included the Public Standpost Water Supplies Project. This project aimed at providing clean potable water to sections of the public who cannot ordinarily afford the full economic cost of such a commodity stands as high in the estimation of my Minister as the gravity fed water supplies in the rural areas. His Excellency the Life President has consistently said that the provision of the basic commodities of life to his people is his main objective and as such this project fits the bill perfectly.

In Malawi since the introduction of the concept of standpost water we have made reasonable progress in progress in providing an economic source of potable water to those living at the lower end of the economic ladder. At the present moment there are 600 taps operating under the aegis of tap committees who are responsible for recovering some of the costs of operations. We have had our failures in those areas. Where reluctance to pay has been met it has been necessary to negotiate but I am glad to say that on the whole the committees meet their responsibilities. I am of the opinion that we are developing a structure in Malawi that will permit us to expand the concept in the future if the constraints we presently experience are recognised and tackled. Such restraints do not belong only within the stand pipe water programme and cannot be unilaterally solved by the men and women responsible for stand pipe water expansion. We must involve all those who are responsible for making decisions that affect the supply of potable water to those urban and semi urban areas. We must collect sufficient data to convince all those connected with decision making in the water field that the concept of standpost water is both socially desirable and economically viable. I fear that in the past those concerned with decision making on the expansion of existing water supplies schemes paid scant attention to the requirements of those living in the urban areas who cannot afford the full economic cost of a

potable water supply as presently conceived. It is therefore up to you Ladies and Gentlemen to ensure that this Seminar does not just preach an empty gospel about the concept of spreading piped water or the stand pipe proposals. I trust you will put forward from your workshop ideas aimed at reducing the recurrent costs of operating treated schemes. I look forward to proposals that will permit limited self help introduction into construction and methods of improving on revenue collection and tightening up on wastage. Only by the provision of such constructive ideas we will be able to successfully convince those concerned with the provision of finance for water schemes which have traditionally being regarded as self supporting that there is a proper place for the stand pipe concept in such schemes. I trust in the week ahead apart from comparing notes on previous successes and failures attention will be paid to what progress can be made in the future in this field and in making such progress consideration must be given to the hard economics of the situation and to attempting to destroy the image that may partially have been created that the public stand pipe project is some how second rate and connected with charity. I know that it isn't, you know that it isn't but those who control the purse strings of the nation and the world must be convinced that it isn't. It is to this audience Ladies and Gentlemen that I would ask you to address yourselves during the week. However, I trust that you will not be locked up in your work for the entire week. It would seem a pity to come all the way to the Warm Heart of Africa and not to experience the joy of being here. I trust therefore that you will find the environment in which you work to be a pleasant one. I know you will enjoy the company around you and I hope you find time to get to know the friendliness of Malawi. May I therefore wish you well in your deliberations and declare the WORKSHOP OPEN.

ANNEX (IV)

GUIDELINES FOR FIELD VISIT TO COMMUNAL WATER POINTS, RURAL PIPED SUPPLIES AND KIOSKS

The main objective of the field visit is to broaden discussion particularly on practical issues.

Specific issues to be given top priority during the field visit include:

1. COMMUNAL WATER POINT

- Effectiveness of the Tap Committee approach
- Extent of Community Participation
- Communal Water Point monitoring mechanism
- Community based financial management
- Community perception of the water project.

2. GRAVITY FED RURAL PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

- Extent of Community Participation
- Local Community Organisational Structure
- Community based maintenance and its effectiveness
 - Look at local organisation for maintenance
 - Composition of repair teams
 - Extent of community responsibilities in Maintenance of the water supply system.

3. KIOSK

- Organisation of management of the Kiosks.
- Opening and Closing Schedules.